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3 November 1965

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## INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

### REVIEW OF INSURGENCY PROBLEMS

This publication provides a periodic review of internal security in underdeveloped countries where there is a threat from Communist-supported insurgency.

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Office of Current Intelligence

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Office of Current Intelligence  
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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Review of Insurgency Problems

1. Burundi

No outbreak of Hutu-Tutsi tribal disorders has occurred following the summary execution of the top Hutu political leadership on 28 October, but the situation remains tense and violence could erupt at any time. The King, who could exert a moderating influence between the Hutu majority and the Tutsis, left the country on 2 November for an indefinite if not final stay in Europe. While difficult to predict, the first move in the wake of the King's departure may be a bid by extremist anti-Western Tutsis to take over.

If the extremists do win, the Chinese Communists, thrown out of Burundi last January, may soon return. They have been encouraging and funding the Tutsi extremists with the objective of getting back. If this occurs, it seems almost certain that US diplomats will be expelled.

2. Chad

A localized uprising among nomadic tribesmen in eastern Chad has caused the death of at least one key government official, and the wounding of several other persons. Some 1,000 to 1,500 Muslim nomads are involved in the dissidence. They have long opposed paying taxes to the non-Islamic, Negro-dominated government, and their hostility has been specifically provoked by the appointment of an unpopular local administrator.

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[redacted] it may take a week to put down the dissidence.

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[redacted] some Sudanese from the nearby border region are involved.

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### 3. Peru

Government forces have made no significant contact with Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) guerrillas during the past week.

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Military operations in the south have apparently abated since the 23 October army-guerrilla clash which resulted in the death of MIR national leader Luis de la Puente Uceda and seven other guerrillas. Although Peruvian Army commanders recognize that the insurgency threat in the south has not been eliminated by De la Puente's death, they believe that MIR activities in that region will be severely limited by reorganization and recruitment problems.

Two bombs exploded in Lima on 29 October, causing some property damage but no personal injuries. Two prominent Lima dailies claim to have received messages on the day of the bombings stating that "Luis de la Puente urban militiamen have carried out first warning acts" which are "homage to the hero and martyr of the Peruvian revolution, Luis de la Puente Uceda." These bombings may mark the initiation of urban terrorism by the MIR.

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### 4. Venezuela

The Venezuelan Government's month-old intensified campaign against the Communist Party (PCV) and the Communist-dominated Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) hit a high point last week in a successful raid on an FALN "munitions factory" near Caracas. Large quantities of materiel were confiscated and an intricately concealed storage and assembly plant was captured.

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The government's new-found enthusiasm for anti-FALN operations was amply demonstrated by President Leoni, who toured the site after the raid. Press and TV interviews given by Leoni and other government officials on the scene and later in Caracas stressed the government's determination to press the campaign against guerrillas and terrorists, although heretofore the government had generally attempted to minimize the subversive threat.

The apparent change of heart will provide a much-needed psychological boost to police and army morale, for security forces have long felt their efforts were being downgraded. Recent efforts by some officials to promote an "understanding" with the PCV and the FALN whereby the insurgents would call off their violence in return for political favors now may be abandoned. In a radio interview, congressman Carlos Andres Perez, of Leoni's Democratic Action party, ridiculed "false illusions of pacification" and stated, "It is the international position of the Communist Party to keep the war hot in Latin America and to have Venezuela as one of its centers of action."

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